United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Baltimore (City Hall

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

date entered See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections Name Tivoli; Marble Hall and or common Woodbourne Center 2. Location not for publication 1301 Woodbourne Avenue congressional district Baltimore vicinity of 9th city, town Baltimore Maryland 510 county City code state Classification з. Category Ownership Status Present Use X_ public . Y_ occupied _ agriculture museum _ district _ private _ unoccupied commercial X__ building(s) _ park X educational _ private residence ___ structure both work in progress **Public Acquisition** entertainment _ religious site Accessible _ in process Y yes: restricted government scientific _ object _ being considered ___ yes: unrestricted industrial _ transportation military other: Owner of Property 4. Woodbourne Center, Inc., ATTN: name James T. Sweeney 1301 Woodbourne Avenue street & number Baltimore state Maryland 21239 city, town vicinity of Location of Legal Description courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Land Records Office Baltimore City Courthouse street & number Baltimore Maryland city, town state Representation in Existing Surveys title City of Baltimore Neighborhood has this property been determined elegible? Survey 1977 date federal depository for survey records Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation

Condition	Check one	Check one	9 . 90
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located at 1301 Woodbourne Avenue, Tivoli stands on the south side of Woodbourne between the Alameda and Loch Raven Boulevard in northeastern Baltimore City. The house, which sits back several feet from the street in a tree-studded, gentle rolling setting, contains the administrative and clinical offices, the infirmary, and dining hall of the Woodbourne Center. Although the entire campus was originally part of the estate, only an approximate 3-acre plot surrounding the house is being nominated to protect the integrity of the setting of Tivoli and to exclude the surrounding buildings that are not historically related to the property.

The house is approached from Woodbourne Avenue by a long macadamized driveway that leads to the circular drive at the northern, front facade. Constructed of random stone ashlar masonry, Tivoli consists of a three story, symmetrical Italianate main block, with a contemporary two story, T-shaped service wing appended to the eastern elevation.

The main block is square in plan with a pair of two story rectangular bays projecting from the western elevation. It is covered by a low, slate-shingled hipped roof, crowned with a widow's walk from which the balustrade has been removed. A wide flight of sandstone steps with modern iron rails leads to the main entrance, which was originally protected by a three bay wide roof of unknown configuration. The original one story wooden galley remains spanning the rear (southern) facade, giving covered exterior access to the service wing at the side. Its second floor balustrade has been removed and replaced with an iron pipe rail.

The rectangular front entranceway retains original sidelights and eight light transom. The original double doors have been removed and replaced with a secondary transom and double wooden doors of recent date. The principal windows of the front facade are rectangular and contain double-hung wooden sash with 2/2 lights. All are fitted with dressed stone sills, wooden entablatures and louvered shutters. Third floor windows are square, are filled with casements, and have wooden surrounds. The central third floor window, set in the shallow pediment of the masonry front wall, has six light casements and a semicircular fixed transom.

Fenestration of the bays on the western facade consists of triple sets of round arched windows at first and second floors. The base and side walls of the bays are of solid masonry while their fenestrated western faces are of wood paneling. First floor windows are taller and are fitted with doubl hung wooden sash with 4/6 lights. Second floor windows have 4/4 lights. The bays have flat roofs, and the southern bay retains its original wooden balustrade. Single round arched windows are set in the masonry wall at the third floor level above each bay. Each is fitted with six light casements, is surmounted by fixed transoms, and is set beneath segmental arched wooden hoods which extend above the eave line.

The rear (southern) facade is divided into three bays. Principal windows c the rear facade are rectangular and contain bipartite double hung wooden sash with 4/4 lights. Pairs of hinged panels fill the lower third of each

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window opening, permitting access to the gallery when the lower sash is raised. Second floor windows have wooden surrounds and entablatures. Third floor windows are rectangular with six light casements in the central bay and two light casements at the ends. Each has a wooden surround. The rear entrance is reached from the ground by a wide flight of wooden steps giving access to the gallery floor. It is detailed identically to the front entrance, including the removal of the original doors. A metal firescape extends from the westernmost windows of the rear facade, turning onto the western facade at the second floor level.

Detailing of the fenestration of the eastern facade is identical to that of the rear facade, except that all windows are single and not bipartite. The basis of the "T" shaped wing joins the northern 2/3 of the eastern elevation.

Further articulation of the main block consists of a dressed stone bel course at the third floor level, and the simple wooden brackets at the deeply set fascia and eaves.

The first floor plan of the main block consists of a wide, black and white, marble tiled central hall with oak wainscoting which runs from front to rear entrance. The wide main staircase runs westerly, perpendicular from the eastern side of the hall. The original, heavy turned newel, balustrade and rail remain. Two rooms open onto each side of the hall. The eastern rooms are shorter than western rooms to accommodate the stair and a minor marble tiled hall which runs parallel to the stair giving access to the service wing. Each of the four rooms was originally fitted with a fireplace, for which most of the marble mantels remain. Fireplaces in the western rooms rise back to back at the partition wall, and rise to a grooved and chamfered rectangular brick chimney with four flues above the roof. Fireplaces in the eastern rooms are set against the minor hall partition walls. A pair of hooded, grooved and chamfered rectangular brick chimneys with double flues rise above the eastern roof.

The northwestern room retains the most elaborate detail, with an original mantel flanked by round arched niches, ornamental ceiling plaster, and massive interior paneled folding shutters at the bay windows (these remain in all western rooms on the first and second floors). Other first floor rooms retain mantels, some ornamental plaster (particularly ceiling medallions and cornices), and most milled trim. The northeastern room has been complicated by modern partitions.

See continuation sheet page 2

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Access to the second floor of the wing, which has considerably lower ceiling heights, is obtainable from an intermediate landing at the main stair, which returns to lead westerly to the central hall of the second floor of the main house. Second floor rooms have been altered with partitions and modern plumbing. The northwestern room has been the least altered, and contains furnishings including a hall mirror, bookcases and tables in the Eastlake and Early English styles all supposedly having belonged to Enoch Pratt. A bathroom, added to the southeastern corner of the second floor hallway, has a marble floor and wainscoting with a faience border, and embossed wallpaper of about 1880.

The interior of the gable roofed service wing has been substantially altered to accommodate new kitchens, baths, and offices. The exterior remains in largely original condition, and is composed of materials identical to the main block. All principal windows are rectangular, with double hung wooden sash with 2/2 lights. Windows on the front facade are fitted with louvered shutters. Circular, wooden louvered vents are set in the attic gable ends at front and rear. A shed roof supported by attenuated wooden brackets covers the porch at the eastern end. A triple flued interior chimney rises at the eastern wall.

Although sections of the interior of Tivoli have been partitioned to create offices, the interior still retains most of its original decorative detailing which consists primarily of mid-19th century heavy moldings surrounding the windows and doorways, particularly on the upper levels.

prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899	agriculture X architecture	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration settlement	landscape architectu law literature military music philosophy politics government	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	c. 1855	Builder/Architect		(9)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

Tivoli is an excellent example of mid-nineteenth century rural domestic architecture of the Italianate influence. Although the size and construction of Tivoli indicate that it was erected for someone of affluence, the house lacks the proportioned scale and decorative detailing found in the more sophisticated examples of the style. Tivoli has the heavy four-square proportions and the lack of exterior decorative detailing that are common to Maryland's country architecture of the mid to late 1800s. The house is significant in local history as the home of two of Baltimore's important capitalists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: Enoch Pratt, who purchased the property in 1870 and is best known today as the major benefactor of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, and Charles S. Abe one of the owners of the Baltimore Sun Papers and whose wife gave the proper to Woodbourne in 1925. Pratt used Tivoli as a summer residence and died here in 1896. As the main administration building at Woodbourne Center, a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed adolescents, Tivoli is also an excellent example of preservation of a historically and architecturally significant building through adaptive reuse.

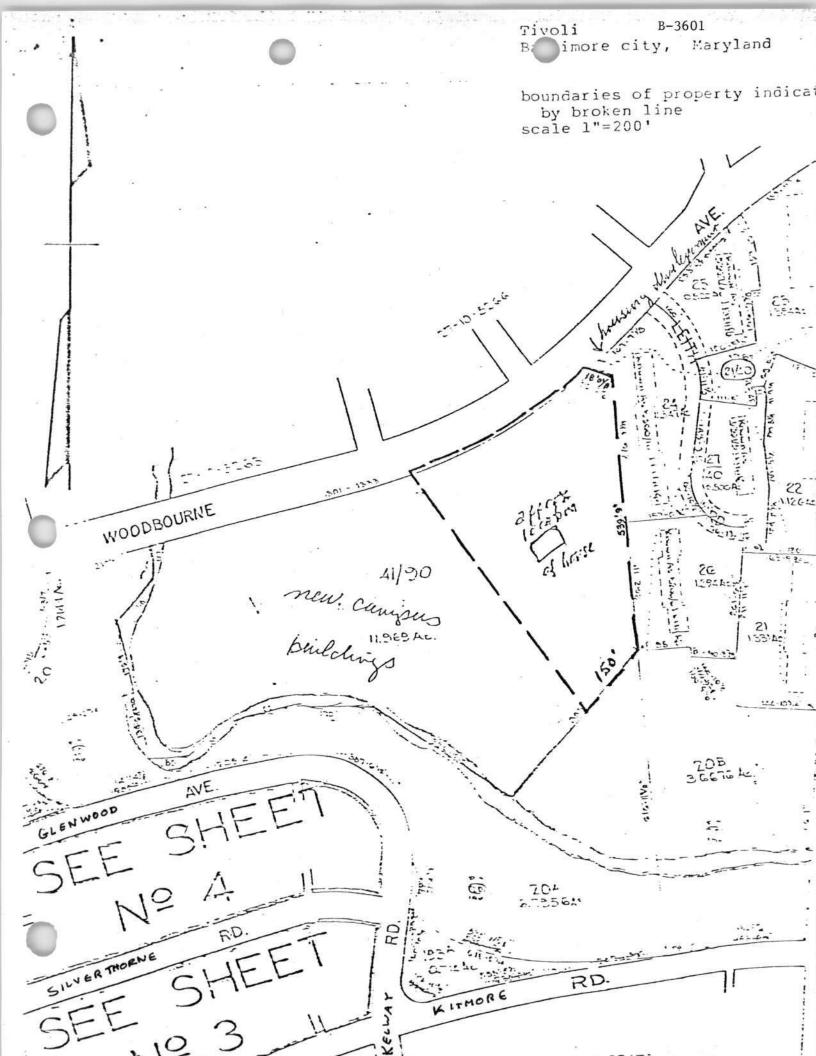
HISTORY

The house appears to have been erected in the mid to late 1850s at a time whis section of Baltimore City was rural Baltimore County. It is not known for whom it was erected. The property was acquired by Catharine Daugharty about 1850 from the estate of her father, a successful farmer. In 1859 Daugharty sold the land to a William Fisher who sold it in the following year. Tradition says the house was built in the 1850s which indicates the likelihood that it was constructed for Daugharty.

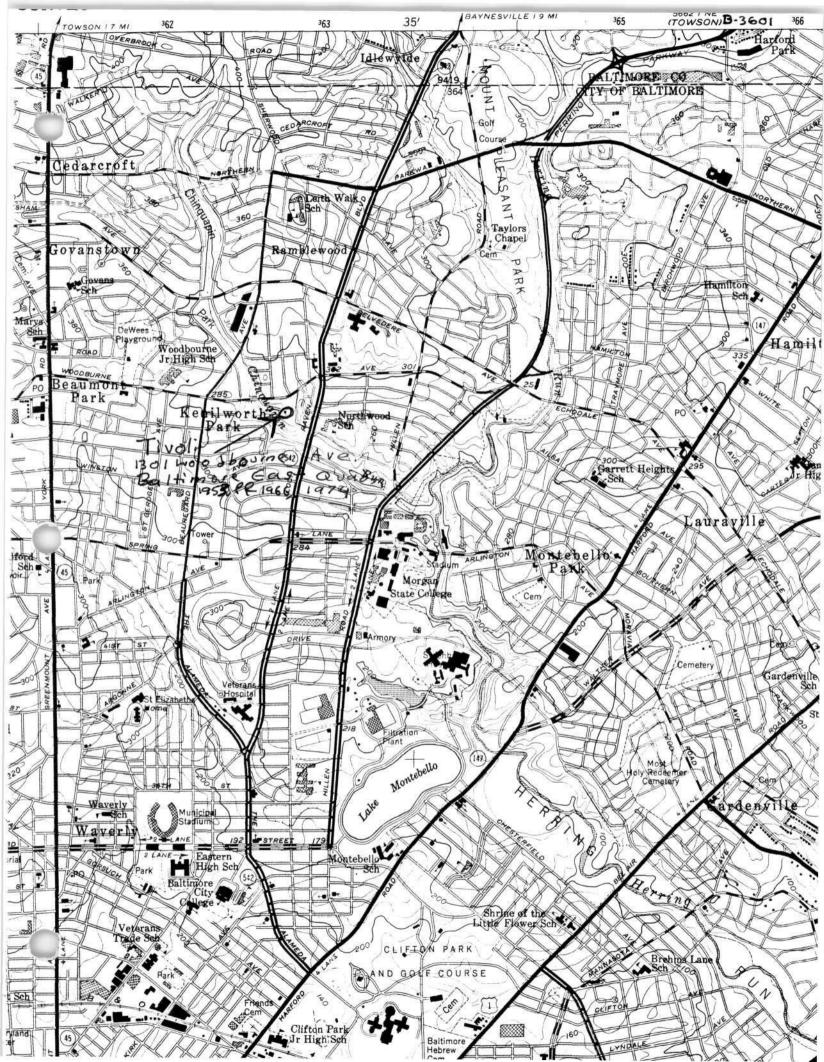
Woodbourne Center was organized in 1798 as a home for girls orphaned by the Reyolutionary War. It is apparently one of the earliest children's institutions established in the United States. Renamed Woodbourne Center in 1966, the institution moved to Tivoli in 1926.

Tivoli was known as Marble Hall during the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. Charl S. Abell, 1911 to 1925.

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